

## Typha spp. Inland Great Plains Herbaceous Vegetation

COMMON NAME	Cattail Inland Great Plains Herbaceous Vegetation
SYNONYM	Northern Great Plains Cattail Marsh
TNC SYSTEM	Terrestrial
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS	Herbaceous
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS	Perennial graminoid vegetation
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP	Temperate or subpolar grassland
FORMATION	Semipermanently flooded temperate or subpolar grassland
ALLIANCE	<i>Typha (angustifolia, latifolia)</i> - ( <i>Scirpus</i> spp.) Semipermanently Flooded Herbaceous Alliance

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 2

### RANGE

This community occurs in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Manitoba.

#### *Scotts Bluff National Monument*

This community is restricted to shallow side channels of the North Platte River and abandoned channels on the first floodplain terrace. It is uncommon on the north side of the Monument, but frequent along the North Platte River.

### ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

#### *Globally*

This community is found along streams, rivers, and the banks of ponds. The soil is saturated or flooded for much of the year. It usually has a high organic content.

#### *Scotts Bluff National Monument*

It occurs at river levels and in a few abandoned channels. Soils are sandy muck over sand and gravel.

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Palustrine

### MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

#### *Globally*

<u>Strata</u>	<u>Species</u>
Herbaceous	<i>Typha latifolia</i>

#### *Scotts Bluff National Monument*

<u>Strata</u>	<u>Species</u>
Herbaceous	<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i> , <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , <i>Scirpus pungens</i> , <i>Typha latifolia</i>

#### DIAGNOSTIC SPECIES

Globally

*Typha latifolia*

Scotts Bluff National Monument

*Eleocharis erythropoda*, *Scirpus pungens*, *Typha latifolia*

#### VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

This community is dominated by hydrophytic macrophytes, especially *Typha latifolia*, which grow to approximately 2 meters. *T. latifolia* can form dense stands in places, almost to the exclusion of other species. Other species typical of wetlands are found in lesser amounts in this community. Among these are *Carex* spp., and *Scirpus* spp.

Scotts Bluff National Monument

This community is similar to the global type described above. It is dominated by the hydrophytic monocots *Eleocharis erythropoda*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Scirpus pungens*, and *Typha latifolia*. Scattered dicot herbs and shrubs (especially *Salix exigua*) may be along the margins.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES Information not available.

CONSERVATION RANK G5

#### RANK JUSTIFICATION

This community is widespread along the banks of streams, rivers and ponds, especially in Montana.

#### COMMENTS

This community is a disturbed one at Scotts Bluff NM, as indicated by the abundance of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

#### REFERENCES

Ramaley, F. 1939. Sand-hill Vegetation of Northeastern Colorado. 9(1):1-51.

Tolstead, W. L. Vegetation of the Northern Part of Cherry County, Nebraska. Ecological Monographs 12(3):256-292.